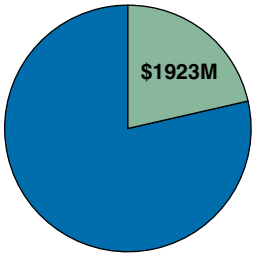
Goal 5 FY 2000 Obligations



Note: EPA FY 2000 Obligations were $8,974 million

GOAL 5: BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT, RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

America's wastes will be stored, treated, and disposed of in ways that prevent harm to people and the natural environment. EPA will work to clean up previously polluted sites, restore them to uses appropriate for surrounding communities, and respond to and prevent waste-related or industrial accidents.

OVERVIEW

Improper waste management and disposal threatens human health and the environment. Uncontrolled hazardous and toxic substances, including radioactive waste, migrate to the air, groundwater, and surface water, contaminating drinking water supplies for communities located miles from a waste site and potentially causing acute illnesses or chronic diseases. Hazardous and toxic substances present unique health threats to sensitive populations, such as children, senior citizens, and tribal communities that follow subsistence lifestyles. They can also significantly damage sensitive ecosystems. To protect against these risks, EPA has developed and implemented policies to clean up contamination at active and inactive waste disposal and management sites; promote safe waste storage, treatment, and disposal; and prevent spills and releases of hazardous and toxic materials. These policies are implemented through a number of EPA programs, usually conducted under the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Goal 5 is on track to meet or exceed objectives outlined in the strategic plan.

FY 2000 PERFORMANCE

Ensuring Progress Through Effective and Efficient Cleanups

Superfund

EPA and its state and tribal partners use Superfund resources to provide emergency response to hazardous substance releases and to clean up inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. The Superfund process is often a multistage and multiyear effort that begins with a preliminary assessment or site inspection to determine the actions needed to address threats at a site (including emergency removal actions) and moves through postconstruction activities, such as 5-year reviews, to ensure that remedies remain protective as site conditions, risk science, or cleanup technologies evolve. Considerable progress has been made in the program since EPA announced a third round of administrative reforms in 1995.

As a measure of achieving progress in hazardous waste cleanups, EPA has selected construction completion, the point at which a cleanup remedy is in place. During FY 2000, 87 Superfund sites reached construction completion, exceeding the Agency's goal of 85 sites, for a total of 757 sites over the life of the program on track with the long-term goal of achieving 900 construction completions by the end of FY 2002. The location and other information about these sites can be found at **http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/query**. More than 92 percent of the sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) are either undergoing cleanup construction or cleanup has been completed.

Other Superfund Program accomplishments in FY 2000 included 468 final site assessment decisions to determine the level of threat at waste sites, for a total of 36,152 over the life of the program. The program also conducted 357 removal response actions, including 208 time-critical responses to emergencies such as chemical fires and train derailments that are imminent and substantial threats to human health and the environment, for a total of 6,286 removal response actions over the life of the program. More than 1,200 NPL sites now have all final cleanup plans approved. Since 1982 the program has cleaned up more than 467 million cubic yards of contaminated solids and sediments and has treated more than 352 billion gallons

EPA ANNOUNCES 750TH CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION

On September 6, 2000, EPA completed construction at the Pepe Field site in Boonton, New Jersey, marking the 750th National Priorities List Superfund site in the country to reach the construction completion milestone since the program began in 1980. Senator Frank Lautenberg, Representative Rodney Frelinghuysen and others celebrated the successful cleanup of toxic gas-producing wastes and the restoration and re-opening of a community park and little league ball field.

The three-acre park, located in a suburban area of 90,000 residents, was closed after EPA named Pepe Field a federal Superfund site in 1982. The property was used from the 1920s to the 1950s as a landfill for wastes from the manufacture of edible oils and cleaning products for household and industrial use. EPA performed extensive reevaluation of the containment remedy and, in 1997, changed the long-term cleanup plan, calling for the excavation of 85,000 tons of waste and the removal to an off-site disposal facility.

September 1999

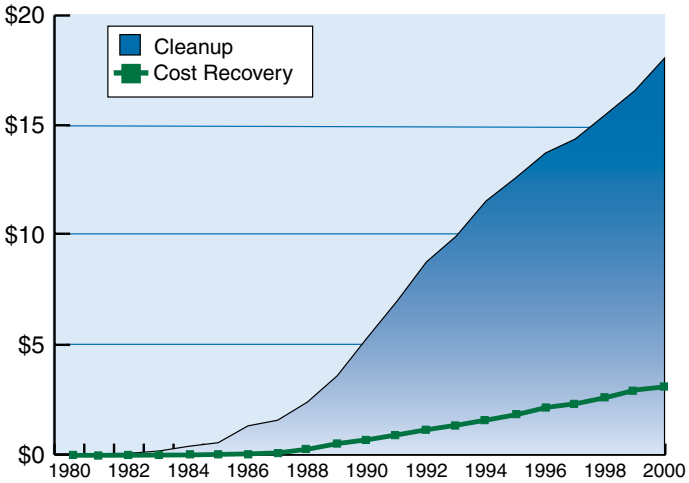
September 2000

of liquid-based waste and contaminated water. The program has also supplied at least 356,000 people residing at or near Superfund sites with alternative water supplies to protect them from contaminated groundwater and surface water.

Following completion of cleanup activities and the determination that the property no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment, a site is removed from the NPL. EPA removed 19 sites from the NPL in FY 2000, for a total of 220 sites over the life of the program.

An important element of managing the Superfund Program is ensuring that questions of liability are settled quickly and that Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) pay their fair share of cleanup costs. In FY 2000 PRPs initiated more than 68 percent of new long-term cleanup actions at non-federal facility NPL sites, slightly less than the 70 percent annual goal. Over the past 3 years, however, private parties initiated approximately 74 percent of the new long-term cleanup actions. In FY 2000 EPA secured private party commitments for cleanup and cost recovery valued in excess of $1.4 billion (over $1.3 billion for future cleanup and $145 million for recovery of EPA's past costs). Total private party commitments for cleanup and cost recovery since the inception of the program are valued at more than $18 billion (over $14.9 billion for cleanup and more than $3.1 billion for recovery of EPA's past costs), resulting in nearly $7 in private party

Over $18 Billion in PRP Commitments for Cleanup and Cost Recovery Since 1980



commitments for cleanup and cost recovery for every $1 spent on Superfund enforcement. These accomplishments of the Superfund Enforcement Program preserve the Superfund Trust Fund, which can be used for other Superfund cleanups.

To ensure that EPA's enforcement efforts are effective and at the same time fair, the Agency recognizes that some PRPs might have contributed very small amounts of waste to a site or that some parties who contributed waste to the site are now insolvent or defunct, commonly referred to as "orphan" parties. For fairness EPA is willing to enter into *de minimis* settlements with such PRPs or offer to compensate settling parties for the liability associated with orphan parties. In FY 2000 the Agency entered into 18 *de minimis* settlements with more than 1,000 parties. To date EPA has entered into more than 460 *de minimis* settlements to resolve the potential liability of over 22,800 parties. As an incentive for PRPs to conduct cleanup or pay for cost recovery, EPA may make "orphan share offers" to compensate for cleanup costs attributed to non-viable parties. In FY 2000 the Agency made seven offers to compensate settling parties for orphan shares, valued at over $7.8 million, at eligible sites where EPA was negotiating for future response work, meeting its goal. EPA also made an additional 13 orphan share compensation offers, valued at over $11.2 million, during cost-recovery negotiations. During the past 5 fiscal years (FY 1996-2000), EPA has offered more than $194 million in orphan share compensation at 118 sites.

EPA is also responsible for recovering costs in cases where the Agency and others have already taken action to clean up sites. EPA's intention is to address all those cases approaching statute of limitations deadlines with outstanding past cleanup costs in excess of $200,000 each year. In FY 2000 EPA addressed all but two of these statute of limitations cases prior to expiration of the statute of limitations by negotiating settlements, referring cases to the Department of Justice for litigation, or making a decision not to pursue cost recovery when no viable PRP could be located. EPA has made a decision to write off the costs associated with these two cases, and the documentation will be made final during the second quarter of FY 2001.

RCRA Corrective Action

The RCRA Corrective Action Program cleans up contamination at active industrial facilities, a universe of more than 3,500 facilities across the country. The most serious pollution problems at RCRA-regulated facilities occur when hazardous waste releases migrate off-site, contaminating public and private drinking water supplies and endangering wetlands and other sensitive ecosystems. On-site worker exposure is also a serious concern of this program. As a means of addressing the most critical problems first, EPA and its state partners have established a list of more than 1,700 high-priority facilities that require corrective action. In addition EPA has established environmental indicators for the control of toxic groundwater releases and human exposures to measure intermediate progress at RCRA sites in environmental terms rather than administrative steps.

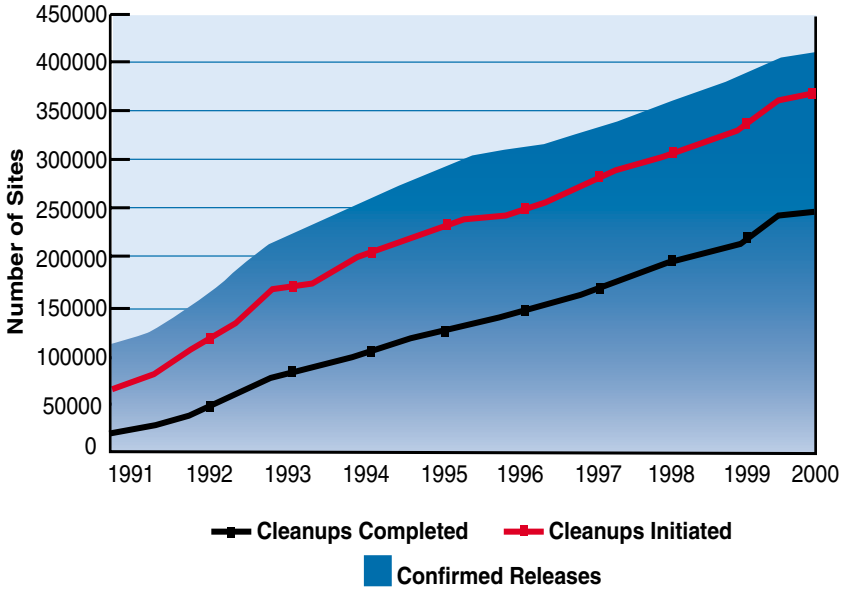
In FY 2000 EPA's Corrective Action Program documented that human exposure to contamination is under control at an additional 191 of the high-priority facilities and that migration of contaminated groundwater is under control at an additional 168 facilities. Over the life of the program, EPA and its state partners have documented that human exposures have been controlled at a total of 642 facilities and that migration of contaminated groundwater has been controlled at a total of 565 facilities. Although cumulative facility totals remain ahead of the long- term goals projected for the program in 1998, several sites that had previously been recorded as meeting the environmental indicators in 1999 had their determinations reversed because of new data provided by authorized states. These included 26 sites previously recorded for human exposures controlled and 43 sites previously recorded for groundwater releases controlled. For additional information on the Corrective Action Program accomplishments, visit the EPA web site, **http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/index.htm.**

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanups

EPA's Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program promotes and implements rapid and effective responses to underground storage tank (UST) releases. In FY 2000 this program assisted states, tribes, and the regulated community in completing 20,834 cleanups, for a cumulative total of 249,760 cleanups since 1987.

Two initiatives were developed in FY 2000 to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of future cleanup work. USTfields for Abandoned Tanks was designed to promote assessment and cleanup of abandoned or closed USTs located on Brownfields

National UST Corrective Action Activity Cumulative Over Time From FY 1991 - FY 2000



properties. The Faster Cleanups initiative was created to increase the pace of cleanups as a means of addressing the backlog of 160,000 identified releases yet to be cleaned up. Implementation of both initiatives will begin in FY 2001.

Brownfields

EPA's Brownfields Program promotes the assessment, cleanup, and sustainable reuse of abandoned or underutilized industrial and commercial properties, which are present in nearly every community in the nation. Although final Brownfields data for FY 2000 are not expected until April 2001, analysis through the third quarter demonstrates that the program has exceeded its goals for the year. Through the third quarter of FY 2000, the Brownfields Program worked successfully in partnership with states, tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders to leverage a total of $2.8 billion of private funds for cleanup and redevelopment, generate more than 7,400 new jobs benefitting disadvantaged communities, and fund more than 2,000 assessments of potentially contaminated sites.

NATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR BROWNFIELDS

In FY 2000 the Brownfields Program was named one of ten recipients of the Innovations in Government Award granted by Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, the Ford Foundation, and the Council for Excellence in Government. The award honors innovative approaches to addressing important public challenges. The Brownfields Program was selected from a pool of 1,300 applicants. In addition, the program was honored in FY 2000 as a recipient of the National Partnership for Reinventing Government Hammer Award for innovations in government.

Preventing Risk Through a Safe Waste Management and Response Infrastructure

RCRA Permitting

The RCRA Permitting Program establishes a "cradle-to-grave" framework that identifies a set of controls facilities should have in place to ensure the safe management of hazardous waste. During FY 2000 an additional 308 hazardous waste management facilities received permits or other approved controls to verify protection against dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater. Permits or other approved controls can include operating permits, verified clean closures, and postclosure permits.

The RCRA Program also successfully implemented new tools for management of environmental information to support federal and state programs in FY 2000. RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, replacing the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System and the Biennial Reporting System. The RCRAInfo system allows for tracking of information on the regulated universe of RCRA hazardous waste handlers, and characterization of facility status, regulated activities, and compliance histories. The system also captures detailed data on the generation of hazardous waste from large quantity generators and on waste management practices from treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. RCRAInfo is web-accessible, providing a convenient user interface for federal, state and local managers. It encourages development of in-house expertise to control cost and incorporates use of off-the-shelf software for collection of Biennial Report data.

Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Compliance

To address the more than 20,000 oil spills reported to the federal government each year, EPA's Oil Spill Program works to ensure compliance with the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements. In FY 2000, 678 additional oil storage facilities came into compliance with the SPCC requirements, meaning that EPA significantly exceeded its goal of bringing 400 additional facilities into compliance.

Underground Storage Tank Standards Compliance

The focus of the UST Program is to increase the number of tank owners and operators in compliance with EPA and state requirements for leak detection, as well as the 1998 federal requirements to meet new tank standards; upgrade tanks with spill, overfill, and corrosion protection; or close substandard tanks properly. EPA estimates that in FY 2000 about 86 percent of the 714,000 active tanks were in compliance with the spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements also known as the tank upgrade requirements, and approximately 65 percent were in compliance with leak detection requirements. In addition, 82,500 substandard USTs were properly and permanently closed in FY 2000, bringing the total number of permanently closed tanks to 1,460,000.

Two initiatives were developed in FY 2000 to support UST compliance programs: one addresses improving operational compliance with established requirements; the other assesses whether UST regulations and systems are working and determines what changes or other reforms may be necessary. Implementation of both projects will begin in FY 2001.

Risk Management Planning

Industrial accidents and other disasters involving toxic chemicals and other hazardous substances are a constant threat to human health and the environment. In FY 2000, 917 facilities submitted Risk Management Plans (RMPs) detailing contingencies, emergency response procedures, hazardous substance inventories, and disaster response scenarios, for a total of 15,069 plans submitted. EPA granted three states authority to manage RMP programs, for a total of ten states. In response to concerns regarding public access to RMP information, the Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act of 1999 required assessment of both the chemical risk reduction benefits from allowing public access to off-site consequence analysis information and the increased risk of terrorist and other criminal activity from posting the information on the Internet. Based on assessments conducted by EPA and the Department of Justice, a final rule was promulgated in FY 2000 allowing public access to the off-site consequence analysis portions of the RMP in ways that minimize the likelihood of chemical accidents and the risk of terrorist or criminal activity associated with Internet posting.

Radioactive Waste Management

To ensure protection from potential exposure to radioactive waste, EPA conducts oversight, including periodic inspections, to verify continued compliance with radioactive waste disposal standards. In FY 2000 EPA certified that 1,760 55-gallon drums of radioactive waste shipped by the Department of Energy to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant were permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards, for a total of 3,000 drums now in storage.

SUMMARY OF FY 2000 PERFORMANCE

EPA has made significant progress toward meeting the Goal 5 objectives through its FY 2000 performance for waste programs, as demonstrated by the accomplishments in cleaning up previously polluted sites through the Superfund, RCRA, UST and Brownfields programs. Most long-term commitments for waste programs are on track or ahead of schedule.

Many of the successes in FY 2000 are the culmination of long-term program reforms and initiatives. The Superfund Program underwent significant improvements in operations, beginning with a management review in 1989 which led to three rounds of administrative reforms initiated in 1993 through 1995. The reforms addressed seven major categories (cleanups, enforcement, risk assessment, public participation and environmental justice, economic redevelopment, innovative technology, and state and tribal empowerment). One example of the cleanup reforms is the ongoing initiative to update selected remedies, which encourages review of cleanup decisions at sites where new technologies, information, or other advances offer the potential for more efficient and less costly cleanups. As a result more than 300 remedies have been updated, reducing estimated future cleanup

costs by more than $1.4 billion while incurring only $129 million in additional estimated future costs, for a projected savings of greater than 90 percent in estimated costs.

Another reform, the Superfund Redevelopment Initiative (SRI), ensures that communities have the tools and information needed to realize the benefits of reusing Superfund sites. Through FY 2000 SRI has facilitated development of more than 250 options for commercial, recreational, public service, ecological, residential, or agricultural use of land at 190 sites. Included among these sites are 13,700 acres restored for recreational and ecological purposes. EPA has integrated all of the reforms into its base program operations. Through these efforts the Superfund Program is protecting human health and the environment in ways that are faster, fairer, and more efficient.

There has also been significant progress in ensuring that active industrial facilities regulated under the RCRA Program are managing their wastes safely and preventing the migration of pollution. The RCRA Corrective Action Program, with its state partners, is implementing reforms to meet national cleanup goals faster through flexible approaches and results-oriented guidance. The reforms, focusing on 1,700 high priority facilities, have demonstrated considerable success in achieving intermediate cleanup measures at industrial sites, paving the way for eventual cleanup of contamination at these sites.

STRENGTHENING PROGRAM INTEGRITY THROUGH IMPROVED MANAGEMENT

The Agency has made considerable progress in addressing management issues under Goal 5 identified by the General Accounting Office (GAO) and EPA's Office of the Inspector General (OIG). EPA expects to resolve remaining issues on Superfund remedial contracts, Independent Government Cost Estimates (IGCEs), Superfund 5-year reviews, and the RCRA corrective action program by the end of FY 2002. The Agency has taken multiple steps to increase capacity utilization of Superfund remedial contracts, while containing and minimizing program management costs. With respect to IGCEs, EPA established a national workgroup and is taking action to ensure continued improvement in the quality and application of these estimates. A plan has been put in place to eliminate the backlog of 5-year reviews while maintaining the schedule of timely 5-year reviews through FY 2002. In addition the Agency is developing a number of RCRA cleanup reforms to improve and streamline the cleanup process and to better clarify how regions, states, and facilities can approach cleanups more consistently. Because of the progress EPA has made in addressing Superfund management problems, GAO removed the Superfund Program from the high risk list in the January 2001 update to the GAO High-Risk Series.

Please see Section III - *Management Accomplishments and Challenges* for a further discussion of the above issues.

RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

Research under Goal 5 supports efforts to reduce or control risks posed to human health and the environment by contaminated waste sites and improper waste management by facilities. Research efforts in FY 2000 were devoted to improving methods for measuring, monitoring, and characterizing complex wastes in soils and groundwater; developing approaches that enable risk assessors to accurately estimate the amount of a contaminant found in a soil matrix; and developing more cost-effective technologies for characterizing and remediating contaminated soils, sediments, and groundwater. Research focused on understanding the fate, transport, and treatment of fuel oxygenates, particularly methyl-tertiary butyl ether, to help improve source control to reduce impacts on drinking water supplies. Also in FY 2000 the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program continued to yield significant cost savings through the use of innovative remediation and characterization technologies. Additional research efforts were devoted to providing multimedia, multipathway exposure and risk methods and models for assessing the risks from waste facilities, and to improving techniques to control and prevent releases during waste management activities.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) is evaluating whether risk-based decision-making corrective actions for leaking USTs are achieving state agency management goals for the UST Program. The study has reviewed five state programs employing

risk-based decision-making and will evaluate the impact on overall performance. A series of bulletins, published by ASTM beginning in March 1999, have been used to report on progress and summarize findings. The second bulletin, published in March 2000, addressed development of performance measures for risk-based decision-making programs. Information in the second bulletin will be used to expand and update a risk-based decision-making database that is used by state programs.

As part of the RCRA cleanup reforms, EPA has evaluated current practices and produced draft guidance, *Results-Based Approaches to Corrective Action* (available through the Internet at **http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/resource/guidance/gen_ca/results.htm**), promoting incorporation of results-based cleanup approaches into delegated RCRA program management. The comment period closed in November 2000, and EPA anticipates publishing final guidance in 2001. In addition two audits of the RCRA Corrective Action Program were conducted in FY 2000 by EPA's OIG and GAO: *RCRA Corrective Action Focuses on Interim Priorities - Better Integration with Final Goals Needed* (EPA OIG, 2000-P-0028, September 2000, **http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/audit/list900/rcraaction.pdf**), which assessed the progress of the RCRA corrective action program and recommended development of additional performance goals for the restoration of waste sites at active facilities, and *EPA Has Removed Some Barriers to Cleanup* (GAO/RCED-00-224, August 2000, **http://www.gao.gov**), which assessed several EPA actions to revise RCRA regulatory requirements to remove cleanup barriers.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS OF FY 2000 PERFORMANCE ON FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

Many of the FY 2000 performance goals and measures will remain priorities for emergency response and waste management programs through FY 2001. Based on better-than-anticipated performance in FYs 1999 and 2000, the annual performance targets for Brownfields economic indicators and compliance with the Oil Program's Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure requirements have been raised. Also EPA has added performance measures related to tribal accomplishments in its FY 2001 annual plan, focusing attention on developing and maintaining the waste program for tribes. These measures cover operations within the Superfund, chemical accident prevention, leaking underground storage tank, and hazardous and municipal solid waste management programs.

TABLES OF RESULTS

The following tables of results include performance results for the 12 FY 2000 Congressional Annual Performance Goals (APGs) that appear in Goal 5. In cases where the FY 2000 APG is associated with an FY 1999 APG, the table includes the FY 1999 APG below the FY 2000 APG for ease in comparing performance. Where applicable, the tables note cases where FY 2000 APGs are supported by state National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS) Core Performance Measures (CPMs). As described in more detail in Section I of the report ("Overview and Analysis"), states use CPMs to evaluate their progress toward mutual program goals. Additionally EPA is providing information on FY 1999 APGs for which data were not available when the FY 1999 report was published.

Summary FY 2000 Performance
7 Goals Met | 5 Goals Not Met | 0 Other

GOAL 5 - BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT, RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND MEASURES		FY 2000 Planned	FY 2000 Actual	FY 1999 Actual
BY 2005, EPA AND ITS PARTNERS WILL REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISKS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT AT OVER 375,000 CONTAMINATED SUPERFUND, RCRA, UST AND BROWNFIELD SITES.				
FY 2000 APG 30:	**EPA and its partners will complete 85 Superfund cleanups (construction completions) to achieve the overall goal of 900 construction completions by the end of 2002.**	85	87	
(FY 1999)	*EPA and its partners will maintain the pace of cleanups by completing construction at 85 additional Superfund sites (for a cumulative total of 670 construction completions with a target of 925 construction completions in 2002).*			85
Explanation:	Goal met. EPA exceeded its target, attaining a total of 87 construction completions, for a cumulative total of 757 construction completions over the life of the program.			
Data Source:	The Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation Liability Information System (CERCLIS) tracks, stores, and reports Superfund/Oil site information, including cleanup, cost recovery, and compliance status. The system also records regional accomplishments on Brownfields assessments.			
Data Quality:	Regional EPA staff are responsible for reviewing, verifying, and validating site data for CERCLIS. Also, several administrative controls are in place to assure data accuracy. The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) reviews the end-of-year Superfund reports to verify numbers for all performance measures. A General Accounting Office (GAO) audit done to assess the validity of data in CERCLIS estimated that the cleanup status of National Priority List sites reported in CERCLIS is accurate for 95% of the sites.			
FY 2000 APG 31:	**Maximize all aspects of potentially responsible party (PRP) participation, which includes maintaining PRP work at 70% of the new remedial construction starts at non-Federal Facility Superfund sites, and emphasizing fairness in the settlement process.**	70%	68%	
(FY 1999)	*Obtain PRP commitments for 70% of the work conducted at new construction starts at non-federal facility sites on the National Priority List (NPL) and emphasize fairness in the settlement process.*			80%
Performance Measures				
- Orphan share offers at eligible work settlement negotiations.		100%	100%	100%
- *De minimis* settlements.		20	18	37
Explanation:	Goal not met. Although the goal was not met, the long-term average is near the 70% target, and the percentage of remedial construction starts initiated by responsible parties has averaged 74% over the past three years. EPA determines the percentage of remedial construction starts conducted by responsible parties at non-federal facility NPL sites. The annual percentage depends on several factors, including the number of sites ready to begin remedial action, whether work at those sites is financed by the responsible party or Superfund, and the funding available for remedial action starts. As a result, the annual percentage may vary. In FY 2000 responsible parties committed to funding remedial action at 64 of 94 sites that were ready for remedial action (68%). To ensure fairness in the settlement process, EPA successfully made orphan share offers at 100% of work settlement negotiations. Of the 20 sites having small waste contributors that were targeted for *de minimis* settlements in FY 2000, two were lead-acid battery recycling sites. In October 1999 Congress passed the Superfund Recycling			

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND MEASURES		FY 2000		FY 1999
		Planned	Actual	Actual
	Equity Act, which specifically exempted from Superfund liability generators of certain recyclable materials, including lead-acid batteries. As a result the *de minimis* parties at the two lead-acid battery sites were no longer liable under Superfund, and EPA did not have to enter into settlements at these sites.			
Data Source:	Same as FY 2000 APG 30.			
Data Quality:	Same as FY 2000 APG 30.			
FY 2000 APG 32:	**Ensure trust fund stewardship by recovering costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000.**	**100%**	**98.5%**	
(FY 1999)	*Ensure trust fund stewardship by recovering costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000.*			**99%**
Explanation:	Goal not met. Although the goal was not met, there was no loss in dollars recovered. Cost recovery was addressed at 253 (or 98.5%) of NPL and non-NPL sites with total past costs greater than or equal to $200,000. EPA plans to write off costs associated with the two other SOL cases (1.5%), but decision documents were not processed in a timely manner.			
Data Source:	Same as FY 2000 APG 30.			
Data Quality:	Same as FY 2000 APG 30.			
FY 2000 APG 33:	**172 (for a cumulative total of 649 or 38%) of high priority Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities will have human exposures controlled and 172 (for a cumulative total of 612 or 36%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have ground-water releases controlled.** **Corresponds with two FY 2000 NEPPS Core Perfomance Measures (CPMs).**	**172** **172**	**191** **168**	
(FY 1999)	*83 (for a cumulative total of 238 or 14%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have human exposure controlled and 45 (for a cumulative total of 119 or 7%) will have ground-water releases controlled.*			**162** **188**
Explanation:	Goal met. An additional 191 high priority RCRA facilities have human exposures controlled (for a cumulative total of 642 out of 1,714 total facilities, or 37%). An additional 168 high priority RCRA facilities have groundwater releases controlled (for a cumulative total of 565 out of 1,714 total facilities, or 33%). While the cumulative totals for human exposures and groundwater releases are slightly less than the FY 2000 targets, cumulative totals still exceed 1998 projections for achieving long-term RCRA corrective action goals. Variances in cumulative totals stem from changes in facility counts following the provision of new data by authorized states, resulting in a change of designation for environmental indicators being met at 26 sites for human exposures controlled and 43 sites for groundwater releases controlled. There were no changes in EPA procedures as a result of the reviews.			
Data Source:	EPA regions and authorized states enter data on a rolling basis into the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRAInfo), which contains information on entities (generally referred to as "handlers") that are engaged in hazardous waste generation and management activities regulated under the hazardous waste part of RCRA.			
Data Quality:	RCRAInfo is the national database that supports the RCRA program. It has user and system documentation that describes the overall administration of data collection and management activities. Data screen edits help to ensure that key data are entered for all facilities. States and regions are responsible for managing data quality.			

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND MEASURES	FY 2000 Planned	FY 2000 Actual	FY 1999 Actual
FY 2000 APG 34: **Complete 21,000 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Cleanups for a cumulative total of 250,000 cleanups since 1987.** ➪ Corresponds with FY 2000 NEPPS CPM. *(FY 1999)* *Complete 22,000 LUST cleanups.* **Explanation:** Goal met. EPA met the goal by providing assistance to its state partners in completing approximately 21,000 cleanups, for a cumulative total of about 250,000 since 1987. Projections for outyear accomplishments demonstrate that the FY 2005 goal of 332,000 cleanups completed, and the overall goal of 370,000 cleanups completed or initiated, will be achieved by or before FY 2005. **Data Source:** Designated state agencies submit semiannual progress reports to regional EPA offices. **Data Quality:** Regional EPA offices verify reports from state agencies and then forward to Headquarters. Headquarters staff examine the data and resolve any discrepancies with the regional offices. There is no centralized database on underground storage tank (UST) sites. EPA Headquarters has provided guidance on standard definitions for data reported.	**21,000**	**20,834**	**25,678**
FY 2000 APG 35: **EPA will provide additional site assessment funding to 50 communities, resulting in a cumulative total of 1,900 sites assessed, the generation of 4,900 jobs, and the leveraging of $1.7 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds.** *(FY 1999)* *EPA will fund Brownfields site assessments in 100 more communities, thus reaching 300 communities by the end of 1999.* Explanation: Goal met. Although fourth quarter data are not available until April 2001, EPA exceeded the goal as indicated by third quarter data that show cumulative totals of 2,024 site assessments, generation of 7,446 jobs, and leveraging of $2.8 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds. Data Source: Data are entered on a rolling basis into the Brownfields Management System (BMS). BMS is used to evaluate environmental and economically related results, such as jobs generated and acres assessed and remediated. Data are gathered from Brownfields pilots' quarterly reports from grant recipients and from the regions. Data Quality: EPA prepared and issued guidance to Brownfields grant recipients on evaluating and reporting progress on performance measures. Regional staff responsible for setting up the grants conduct data quality reviews.	**1,900** **4,900** **$1.7 B**	**2,024** **7,446** **$2.8 B** **(at end of third quarter 2000)**	**80 (307 cumulative)**
FY 2000 APG 36: **Ensure compliance with Federal facility statutes and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Agreements and ensure completion of current NPL CERCLA Inter-agency Agreements (IAGs).** **Performance Measures** - Complete NPL IAGs. - Begin CERCLA Negotiations. **Explanation:** Goal not met. Issues raised by the responsible federal parties resulted in delays in completing four of the six targeted NPL IAGs. EPA is continuing its efforts to compel the federal parties to complete these four remaining IAGs. Since the beginning of FY 2001, two outstanding NPL IAGs have been completed, and negotiations are scheduled to address the two remaining outstanding IAGs. The Agency also began negotiating the four planned CERCLA IAGs during the year, but only one of these was properly reflected in the database (as indicated in the "actual" column). **Data Source:** Same as FY 2000 APG 30. **Data Quality:** Same as FY 2000 APG 30.	 **6** **4**	 **2** **1**	**No FY 1999 APG**

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND MEASURES	FY 2000 Planned	FY 2000 Actual	FY 1999 Actual
FY 2000 APG 37: Enhance scientifically defensible decisions for site cleanup by providing targeted research and technical support.			**No FY 1999 APG**
Performance Measures			
- Report of natural attenuation case studies of methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE).	**1**	**0**	
- Deliver Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) report to Congress.	**9/30/00**	**1/30/01**	
- Report of key research on methods, models and factors relating to risk evaluation of dermal route of exposure.	**9/30/00**	**12/31/00**	
- Review 20 soil contaminants and develop screening levels.	**9/30/00**	**9/30/00**	
Explanation: Goal not met. EPA made progress toward this goal by documenting cost savings and clean up decisions based on research through the SITE Report and other technical support programs, although finalization of several reports was delayed. The summary report for MTBE case studies was delayed until April 2001 because the original scope was expanded to include more than four sites, thus strengthening the data supporting the report. The SITE report was delivered to OMB in fiscal year 2000, but the delivery date to Congress was delayed due to time required for OMB approval. The report on the dermal exposure route was delayed until December 2000 due to time required for peer review.			
Data Source: Agency generated material.			
Data Quality: As required by the Agency-wide formal peer review policy issued in 1993, and reaffirmed in 1994 and 1998, all major scientific and technical work products used in Agency decision making are independently peer reviewed before their use. EPA has implemented a rigorous process of peer review for both its in-house and extramural research programs. Peer review panels include scientists and engineers from academia, industry, and other federal agencies.			
BY 2005, OVER 282,000 FACILITIES WILL BE MANAGED ACCORDING TO THE PRACTICES THAT PREVENT RELEASES TO THE ENVIRONMENT, AND EPA AND ITS PARTNERS WILL HAVE THE CAPABILITIES TO SUCCESSFULLY RESPOND TO ALL KNOWN EMERGENCIES TO REDUCE THE RISK TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT.			
FY 2000 APG 38: 106 more hazardous waste management facilities will have approved controls in place to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater, for an approximate total of 67% of 2,900 facilities.	**106**	**308**	
(FY 1999) 122 hazardous waste management facilities (for a cumulative total of 61% of 3,380 RCRA facilities) will have permits or other controls in place.			**149**
Explanation: FY 2000: Goal met. EPA exceeded its goal by documenting approved controls for 308 additional RCRA hazardous waste management facilities, for a cumulative total of 1,802 facilities. The Agency was able to exceed this goal due to establishment of definitions for non-permitting approved controls at hazardous waste management facilities, accounting for a high number of facilities that needed minor administrative work, the completion of an extensive data cleanup effort, and improved relationships with state partners. The percentage of cumulative accomplishments against the baseline has been adjusted to reflect ongoing improvements to RCRA data systems. For FY 2001 and beyond, the facility baseline has been adjusted to 2,750. FY 1999: Goal met. Based on information received in FY 2000, EPA exceeded its FY 1999 target. 149 RCRA hazardous waste management facilities were determined to have permits or other controls in place.			
Data Source: Same as FY 2000 APG 33.			
Data Quality: Same as FY 2000 APG 33.			

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND MEASURES		FY 2000		FY 1999
		Planned	Actual	Actual
FY 2000 APG 39:	**400 additional facilities will be in compliance with the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) provisions of the oil pollution regulations (for a cumulative total of more than 1,500 facilities since 1997).**	400	678	
(FY 1999)	*190 additional facilities will be in compliance with the SPCC provisions of the oil pollution regulations (for a cumulative total of 490 additional facilities since 1997).*			774
Explanation:	Goal met. EPA has exceeded its goal due to implementation of an expedited inspection and compliance monitoring program. FY 2001 targets have been adjusted to account for this new program.			
Data Source:	Same as FY 2000 APG 30.			
Data Quality:	Same as FY 2000 APG 30.			
FY 2000 APG 40:	**Enhance scientifically defensible decisions for active management of wastes, including combustion, by providing targeted research and technical support.**			
(FY 1999)	*Complete prototype model for assessing cumulative exposure-risk assessment integrating the environmental impact of multiple chemicals through multiple media and pathways.*			9/30/99
Performance Measures				
- Develop provisional toxicity values for 10 to 20 waste constituents.		9/30/00	9/30/00	
- Provide one journal article on factors that control mercury speciation in incinerators.		1	1	
Explanation:	Goal met. EPA met the goal of providing targeted research and technical support for the active management of wastes by preparing nine provisional toxicity values from 38 feasibility assessments on 25 waste constituents. The journal article on factors that control mercury speciation in incinerators was published in FY 2000.			
Data Source:	Same as FY 2000 APG 37.			
Data Quality:	Same as FY 2000 APG 37.			
FY 2000 APG 41:	**90% of USTs will be in compliance with EPA/state December 22, 1998 requirements to upgrade, close or replace substandard tanks.** Corresponds with FY 2000 NEPPS CPM.	90%	86%	No FY 1999 APG
Explanation:	Goal not met. 86% of USTs demonstrated compliance with the 1998 requirements to upgrade, close, or replace substandard tanks. The original target was based on equipment changes to UST systems. However, EPA has changed the focus of compliance from simply having the required equipment to properly operating that equipment as well. As a result a number of states have reported compliance rates based on operational compliance (rather than "equipped to comply") which led to a lower overall compliance figure. Improving reporting while maintaining flexibility under the program is a near-term goal of the Agency.			
Data Source:	Same as FY 2000 APG 34.			
Data Quality:	Same as FY 2000 APG 34.			

FY 1999 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS WITHOUT CORRESPONDING FY 2000 GOALS (ACTUAL PERFORMANCE DATA AVAILABLE IN FY 2000 AND BEYOND OR WITH PERFORMANCE TARGETS BEYOND FY 2000)			
		Planned	**Actual**
FY 1999 APG:	**Demonstrate and verify the performance of 18 innovative technologies by 2001, emphasizing remediation and characterization of groundwater and soils.**	**11**	**18**
Explanation:	Goal met. As of the end of FY 2000, 25 innovative technologies have been demonstrated and verified (seven in FY 1999 and 18 in FY 2000).		
Data Source:	Same as FY 2000 APG 37.		
Data Quality:	Same as FY 2000 APG 37.		